Without Concealment Without Compromise.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Corresponding Editor.

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the attempt ought to have been made to persuade them to do what is deemed to be right. Hince, it is the Northern people who should have been addressed. It is only when force is to be applied, in order that a grievance may be removed, that an injured party is appealed to. But the address proposes no such conduct. It submits no plan of action; it only entreats to a union that already exists. The Southern people are, to a man, determined to resist any

his political career, and which military men would call retreating from a position. During the last session of Congress, Mr. Calhoun argued that the United States were bound to secure slaveholders in the possession of their property, when emigrating to any of our territories, even although the territory might have been previously free. If we mistake not, such was the position he attempted to maintain in the long speech with the demonstrated by all past history and by nolong speech, which opened with the transcendently criticism on the preamble of the Declaration right to extend or restrict Slavery. But if the general Government secures to slaveholders, who emigrate into free territory, the possession of their slaves does it not assume the right to extend Slavery ?-The position which the address maintains is, as we only reasonable and safe ground for the We only wish that those who signed the address would act up to their professions. have Mr. Calhoun and his particular friends acted throughout the whole of this difficulty, in regard to legislation for the new territories? Have they ever looked with favour on any measure of compromise Did they advocate the passage of Mr. Clayton's bill who wished to extend the e of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean ! Did they vote for the Oregon bill, which recognized both the principle of the Missouri comnciple that the people of the erritories have the right to legislate for themselves on the matter of Slavery, or have they vituperated and misrepresented Southern men who voted for this Do they now support the bill of Mr. Douglass, for introducing California as a State, of are they the principal agents in opposing this bill representing it as both unconstitutional and inexpe It is not for men who have pursued the Mr, Calhoun and his peculiar supporters, come forward and complain that they have been badly treated. They have never manifested any disposition to conciliate; they have uniformly abjured

The address passes to a review of the acts of the House of Representatives, during the present session. True, there has been much rash conduct on the part in bringing, about, the state of feeling at present existing among many members of Congress from the North? We unhesitatingly affirm, that the North? We unhesitatingly affirm, that the state of violent Pro-Slavery men have, unwittingly, no doubt to concurred with the violent Pro-Slavery men have, unwittingly, no doubt to concurred with the violent Abolitionists, in producing the present agitation of the Slavery question. Mr. and the preservation of the President to the Presiden

on the nature and dispositions of fanaticism. Unfortunately, he has overlooked one of the leading characteristics of fanaticism—its tendency to increase from violent and unreasonable opposition. The history of all fanatcism teaches us, but too plainly, that those have been its most efficient fosterers, who laboured over zealously to destroy its power and interest the utmost coolness and discretion; we are afraid that Mr. Calhoun and his followers not only lack the requisite tact, but also the conciliatory disposition necessary for the management of abolitionist zealots, nearly approaching, if not already enter-

THE SOUTHERN ADDRESS .- We publish this morn ing the address of the "Southern Members of Congress to their Constituents," drawn up by Mr. Calhoun and adopted by a majority of the delegates.—
Our readers are aware that we have from the beginmay read on combine to address on combine and combine on plant a circuit is read to according to the submed of belief to be submed of belief to the submed of the submed of belief to the submed of be ning doubted the wisdom of holding the Convention, and expressed our fears that its labours would be the year 1849 is spoken of as a year "destined to mark a train of events, bringing with them many, and great, and fatal disasters on the country and its institutions." Why thus refer to the struggles and discussions of the past? Why embitter the contests of the present, by looking backwards? Such is not the duty of the voirse of compromise. Compromise forgets and forgives; it looks altogether on the future, and cares in little or nothing for the past. It seeks not to unserlene accustomed to consider the Missouri compromise head accustomed to consider the Missouri compromise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—mise as a wise and salutary adjustment, happly agreeing with the spirit of mity among the Southern people—size as the match of the South and the principles of the North constantly or years disturbed the translation of the proposition from that quarter. The Trings affer the detail of grievances, it recommends nothing the principle of the Missouri compromise. The south of the Vinion by instrictions of the Constitution, from the restoration of rous and discussions of the proposition from the states, the Constitution, from the forced emanciation of the Southern of the Missouri compromise for such that the south of the Missouri compromise for such the force of the Missouri compromise for such the force of the Missouri compr In this there may be something ludicrous, coming disturbed the harmony of the Union will feel it to be

played with this question of Slavery for party pur-poses, until they have endangered the whole system. thing more clearly than by the action of this Souththe fanatics, contemptible in numbers and weak by cease from an unprofitable employment. But divi-ded as we are and have been, the work of aggression

From the [Macon, Georgia,] Journal and Messenger. THE SOUTHERN ADDRESS.—The address of Mr. Calhoun to the Southern people will be found in our columns to-day. That of Mr. Berrien will be given next week, together with the Journal of the Convention and the years and nays on the several propositions before the body. The latter address was adopted by the sub-committee but rejected by a few votes in

the general committee. There are 121 Southern Senators and Represe tives in Congress—75 Democrats, and 46 Whigs.— Of these, 45 have signed Mr. Calhoun's address—

is that both may be perpetual—that our people may observe the one and preserve the other through all observe the one and preserve the other through all observe the one and preserve the other through all observe the one and preserve the other through all observe the one and preserve the other through all observe the other through all observe the other through all other through all other through the other through all other through all other through the other t protest, as it is the determination of the South to resist it. Others of the members were suspected of entertaining motives of action of a selfish character, states, would secure this inviolability. The great body of the Northern people, friends of the Constitution and Union, would side with us in such a course. cause of their own rashness, would assail us in vainand politicians who make a trade of agitation, would
and politicians who make a trade of agitation. But divithus composed would produce a result advantageous

The people are united in feeling, but they are separated by party names, and kept asunder by party leaded by party names, and kept asunder by party leaders, and they will, we fear, never be brought into united and harmonious action until such action shall united and harmonious action until such action shall have become useless. We say these things with respect to the such action of the difficulty, the Constitution will be secure. A false pictures of woe and desolation, which a disordard interpretation of the such action of faltering of faltering of faltering of faltering of faltering of faltering of news or results of negro emancipation in the Southern States.—

It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject with a senting of the difficulty, the Constitution will be secure. A false pictures of woe and desolation, which a disordard interpretation of the past, it turns to the falter of news or results of negro emancipation in the Southern States.—

It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject with a senting security of the constitution will be secure. A false pictures of woe and desolation, which a disordard interpretation in the Southern States.—

It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject with a senting security of the constitution will be secure. A false pictures of woe and desolation, which a disordard interpretation in the Southern States.—

It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject with a senting security of the constitution will be secure. A false pictures of woe and desolation. have become useless. We say these things with regret, but they are truths which may as well be told—
on the part of the Southern people will hasten the
on the part of the Southern people will hasten the
truths demonstrated by all past history, and by notruths demonstrated by all past history, and by noon the part of the Southern people will be used to the southern pe thus demonstrated in the precedings of the Declaration itself, and by the manner in which endence. Now, however, it is asserted as that the "Federal Government has no that the "Federal Government has no that the "Federal Government has no that Derived that the "Federal Government has no the friends of this or that prominent leader. Lovers that the generate body, without authority or presented as the fire of the Constitution and the Union, our earnest prayer of the Constitution and the Union, our earnest prayer of the constitution and the Union, our earnest prayer of the Constitution and the Union, our earnest prayer of the constitution and the Union, our earnest prayer of the constitution and the Union, our earnest prayer took it upon themselves to act, it was desirable worthy of grave Senators and Legislators; and are the proposed as these we regard as and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as the decrease of the part of the heart, the series of the Posturer and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as selves. We never had any faith in the proceedings as and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as selves. We never had any faith in the proceedings as the varies of the heart, not easily as the heart, not easily as the heart, of the Southern members of Congress, acting as an addition. Such prophecies as these we regard as the desired and separate body, without authority or presenting. Such proceedings as the proceedings as the heart, not easily and the Hamilton. Such prophecies as the early and condition. Such prophecies as the desired and separate body, without authority or presenting as the heart, and condition. Such prophecies of the constitution. Such prophecies of the constitution. of the Constitution and the Constitution and the Constitution and the Constitution and the Constitution, depends upon it for its vitality, and must Constitution, depends upon it for its vitality, and must Constitution, depends upon it for its vitality, and must Constitution from infraction, to preserve every articles and clause of it inviolable. A united, firm and cle and clause of it inviolable. A united clean c distinct from wishes to promote the weither must distinct from wishes to promote the weither modern to quiet of the country—others again, were known to such feats as those expressed in the Southern address. And as for the sentiments of the Southern people, we ascendant than of maintaining and securing the rights believe there is not a man, among us who does not resident the southern States. It could not each of the Southern States. It could not

will go on till our grievences are too enormous to apon by a thin majority of a meeting thinly attend own expesitions of themselves. It comes, moreover, for peaceful, and our power too small for forcible, refer that nor the substitute offered by Mr. from a source which cannot be all the contractions of th

be Southern Address, is an instinuation that this fetter. Tet med, so compromise, the Southern Address is an instinuation that this made acree, and desist from its violence and aggression. The course of Mr. Calhour is characterized as form a divided representation, but there is nothing to stir up the angry passions of the Southern people, by dwelling at length on the fancted indignities they are represented as having suffered at the hands of the North.

The address next approaches the question in regard to the new territories of California and New Mexico. And here Mr. Calhour surprises us, with one of those sudden evolutions so characterized one of the Southern People, is political career, and dwhich military men would not of the Southern Address have a something to the North acree and aggression. The course of Mr. Calhour is characterized as the leading objections to it as bedute ruler than the sadition of all there is no thing, disturbed the harmony of the Union will feel up to be their duty to act hereafter in a very different; printing objections to it as bedute ruler than the was at the head of his army, he course of Mr. Calhour is characterized as the leading objections to it as bedute ruler than the will, in respect to these territories, be amply indemnified the tire duty to act hereafter in a very different; printing objection in fact, carged with the violent most assuredly, dangerous. The recommendation is and their Southern People, be desired to the course of Mr. Calhour is characterized as the lead front, the North and event the leading objections to it as the the definition of all where it is not a rational spirit quite as deficient in fact as it is in a rational spirit disturbed. The course of Mr. Calhour is concerned to the termit spirit quite as deficient in fact as it is in a rational spirit disturbed. The will, in respect to these territories, be addition of its they will in the violent most assured with t

a system like ours, excepting for the merest temporary of self-government.

purpose. The object of the amendment of the Senator This view of the subject is sustained by the uniform

members are open advocates of the Wilmot Proprion, against which it was the business of the meeting for process, as it is the determinancy and the process of the meeting for process, as it is the determinancy where the process of the state of the state of resist it. Others of the meeting for process, and the process of the state of the state

FULLIBEE TREET,
AMERICAN A. 8, 50 OLD TY
BE IN November Address, New Year.

If the November Address, N defend these rights at a proper time and in a proper way? Are there any less friendly to our peculiar institutions than Mr. Calhoun and his especial followers? If so, who are they? He and they may reat assured that the great of Georgia exhibited an unexpected, degree to great the southern members on the 22d. Mr. Berriers of the Southern members on the 22d. Mr. Stephen of period to the state of the state o

I forbore, Mr. President, to take any part in the debate while the Senate was in Committee of the Whofe, except to urge that all such amendments might be withdrawn. forebore to make any proposition, by the way of amend- admission of California into the Union as a State-ob ment, to that offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, because I believed all such propositions to be out of place.

But when this amendment had been adopted by a delibetory is rapidly filling up, and that it is receiving, from rate vote of the Senate, I prepared a bill—a full territorial bill—with a view to establish a government in Catifornia, on the basis of law, with powers clearly defined for the governing, and rights clearly defined for the governing, and rights clearly defined for the governing, and rights clearly defined for the governing. for the governing, and rights clearly defined for the governed. When the territorial hill was received yesterday from the House, I resolved not to offer mine as an amount of the bill before us, extremely averse as I purposes. I wish to see this heterogeneous mass pass am to all of these propositions, in the manner in which they are presented. I hold a territorial government the only proper one to be created for these territories, under a version like ours, extending for the merest temporary of self-government.

sieve it to be unjust to the present members of the Union, hazardous to the stability of the Government, a departure from a wise and well-considered policy, and unjust, as I shall endeavour to show, to California herself.

Interpendent when deneral or "thir own "concentes" as I do, intellectual and moral. Her population is scattered over a wast surface; her improvements are not such as 1 dgive the profession or stability to the profession organisation; she has no commerce; she has hardly emerged from the pastoral state and risen to the grade of an agricultural commonity.

She has not the strength to uphold an independent soveriegths. The recent discoveries of gold have made a sho condition worse; they have dissolved, for the time being, the very bond of society. It will require months, if not years, to restore order, to bring back her people to the sober pursuits of industry, and to qualify them for any deliberate purpose. I believe there never was a commanity less fitted than California is at this moment, and under existing eircumstances, to orsanise a government and posit in operation. All the influences which are a two-with the winds and passions of men are to the last decree unfavourable to the bird duty the bill impose on them. When all the obligations which bind men to the performance of their duty appear to have lost their force: when ships are abandoned by their crews; when soldiers desert by platoons and companies; when villages and towns are depopulated; and when the whole commonity is possessed by the phenezy of gold digging, and lose sight of all other objects, we call upon them to meet in solean concleave and perform the highest and most responsible of all deliberative acts—that of framing a constitution for finite own government. For the prevailing disorganisation—that occasion is presented in the prevailing disorganisation—that occasion is presented in the condition of Allifornia.

I am in favour, then, of a territorial government, endowed with the energy to control and reemy deviction of the sac

In the registry and extracts to support or companies and extracts to support or companies and extracts. The registry and extracts to the control of the registry and extracts to the registry and extracts

shall concur in no other, onless it be for a mere temporary purpose. And it was with great regret that I heard honourable Senators say there was no hope of giving California a territorial government. I do not concur in opinion with them. I will not relinquish hope until the last moment. The most certain mode of giving effect to a feeling of hopelessness is to despair of the battle before it is fought, and resort to other devices to supply our own want of constancy and courage.

The objections I have stated to this bill are insuperable; they are fundamental, and therefore not to be obvisted. There are objections of detail, which may be remedied; but I will merely state, without enlarging upon them—as no variation in the details and resorts of the details and resorts o

Pres, and will read it, it the Schalar Lond Schala washe.

Mr. Berrien.—The Senator is not aware, perhaps, of the fact, that the power granted to the President was given him for the purpose of repelling invasion, and had no other object. I would propound another question. If Slavery was abolished by force of the proclamation of President Guerero in 1829, what Slavery remained in Mexico to be abolished by the act of the sovereign Congress, and whence did the sovereign Congress derive the power to do that which belonged to the municipal authorities of the several States exclusively?

xclusively?
Mr. Dix.—I prefer not to answer the inquiry of the Senator; it will require a diversion from the course of my remarks, which I do not care to make [Appendix No. 5.] I repeat—the first public declaration that Slavery was abolished was made in 1829; the next by the Congress of 1837, and re-affirmed by the Constitution of 1844. I do not design now to go beyond the limits of these executive. legislative, and constitutional acts, to inquire into the authorities upon which they rested. I stated, when I was interted, that the effect of carrying Slavery into California uld be to subvert the prohibition contained in these acts This is the first great objection. The second is, that it would be unjust to the community at large, by promoting the multiplication of a race which adds neither to the intethe multiplication of a race which adds neither to the intelectual nor physical power of the community, and which excludes free labour as far as it extends the labour of slaves. I consider this one of the greatest objections to it. I should be our object to promote, in every constitutional way, the extension of free labour, and the most effectual mode is to devote the unoccupied spaces of the Westo the white race. The third objection is, that it would be unjust to California and New Mexico, They have no slaves, I believe I am authorised to say they desire none.

Mr. FOOTE—I would inquire of the Senator from New York if he considers that any injustice will result to California and New Mexico by allowing the people of those territories to do with this matter as they please?

Mr. DIX—I am in favour of doing what the fathers of the Republic did in relation to the Northwestern Territory; of preventing the extension to California of what they considered, and what I consider, a great evil. If we carry Slavery into New Mexico and California, we shall do it against

Jonatellation of States may stand fixed until every other shall have fallen!

APPENDIX No. 1.

The following is a copy of Mr. Jefferson's plan:

The committee appointed to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory, have agreed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual States to the United States, whensoever the same shall have been nurchased from the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into distinct States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit—that is to say; northwardly and southwardly by parallel of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend from South to North, two degrees of latitude, beginning to coant from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the quator; but any territory northwardly of the forty seventh degree shall make part of the State next below; and eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi by that river on one side and the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of the Ohio on the others, and those adjoining on the east by the same meridian on their western side, and on the eastern by the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha; and the territory eastward of this last meridian between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Ponnsylvania, shall be one State.

That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased

State.
That the settlers within the territory so to be State.

That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale, shall, either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place for their free males, of full age, to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the Constitution and laws of any one of these States, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature: shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legisl and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties or ships for the election of members for their Legislatu That such temporary government shall only continue force in any State until it shall have acquired inventy the sand free inhabitants; when, giving due proof thereof Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with pointments of time and place, to call a convention of reparatives to establish a correct received.

Mr. Blanchard	ays	
Massachusetts Mr. Gerry	ay }	ву
Mr. Patridge	my >.	
Rhode Island Mr. Ellery	ay (B.Y
Mr. Howell	ay 5	
ConnecticutMr. Sherman	ay }	ay
Mr. Wadaworth	ay >	
New York Mr. De Witt	my (RY
Dar, Panto	By	
New Jersey Mr. Dick	ay	(2)
Pannaylyania	ay)	
Mr. Monegomery		m.y
Mr. Hand	ay	
MarylandMr. McHanry	no (no
Mr. Dione so	nos	Lat.
VirginiaMr. Jefferson	(ay)	
Mr. Patray		DO.
Mr. Mercer	no	
North Carolina Mr. Williamson	my (div
Mr. Spaight	nos	Car.
South Carolina Mr. Read	no ?	no
Mr. Beresford	nos	
[Journals of Congress (Way & Gideo	n.) vol	. 4, p.
John weers of Course on Con and a	*** *	C MT .

1	equired by Mr. King, the vote w	as as follows:	
	New Hampshire Mr. Foster	ay law	
	Mr. Long	ay y	
	MassachusettsMr. Holton	ay }ay	
	Mr. K.ing	ay 5	
	Rhode Island Mr. Ellery	By ay	
	Mr. Dowe	11 11 11	
	Consecticut Mr. Cook	av ay	
	Mr. Johns	on ay y	
	New York Mr. W. Li	vingaton ay ay	
	Mr. Platt	ays	
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	Mr. Cadw	alader my bay	
	Mr. Stewn	art ay)	
	Pennsylvania Mr. Gardr	er ay ay	
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	Maryland Mr. McHe	nry no	
	Mr. J. Hon	ry ay > ay	
	Mr. Hingo	nan ay)	
	Virginia Mr. Hardy	no	
	Mr. Lee	no > no	
	Mr. Graya	on ay)	
	North Carolina Mr. Spaig	ht, no no	
	Mr. Sitgre	gves no	
	South Carolina Mr. Bull	no } no	
	Mr. Pincki	aby no	
	Georgia Mr. Hous		
	Journals of	Congress, vol. 4, p	, !
	The vote was taken on the 16th	March, 1785.	

Massachusetts		my ?
	Mr. Dane	aysay
New York	Mr. Smith	87)
	Mr. Haring	ay > ay
	Mr. Yates	no
New Jersey	Mr. Clarke	
	Mr. Sheurman	ay } ay
Delaware	Mr. Kearney	m **)
	Mr. Mitchell	ay ay
Virginia	Mr. Grayson	av 5
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay ay
	Mr. Carrington	ay 5
North Carolina	Mr. Blount	down A
	Mr. Hawkins	ay & ay
South Carolina	Mr. Kean	nv)
	Mr. Hager	ay } ay
Georgia		BVZ
	Mr. Pierce	ay } ay
	Journals of Cong	gress, vol. 4. p.
	APPENDIX No. 5.	

9. 500 per consiguiente libres los que hasta hoy se habian considerado como esclavos.
3. Cuando las circunstancias del erario lo permitau, se indemnizarà a los propietarios de esclavos en los terminos que dispusieren las leyes.
Mejico, 15 de Setiembre de 1829. A. D. Jose Maria de Rocanagas.

megra.
olección de Leyes y Decretos, etc. en los anos de 1829 y

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. The President of the United Mexican States to the inhabi-

unts of the Republic:
Desiring to signalize, in the year 1829, the anniversary of Desiring to signalize, in the year 1829, the anniversary of independence by an act of national justice and beneficence which may tend to the benefit and support of so important a good; which may strengthen more and more the public transquility; which may cooperate in the aggrandisement of the Republic; and which may restore to an unfortunate portion of its inhabitants the sacred rights which nature gave them, and the nation protected by wise and just laws, in conformity to the provision of the 30th article of the constitutional activational activating the extraordinary powers which are conceded to me, I do decree: e, I do decree: 1. Slavery is abolished in the Republic. 2. Those who until to-day have been considered slaves, are

consequently free.

3. When the condition of the treasury will permit, the wners of slaves will be indemnified in

canegra.

[Collection of Laws and Decrees, &c. in the years 1820 and stouter timber are thumping there which might be got off (Confection of Daws and Decrees, ac. in the years 1820 and 1830, page 147.]

The following addition not contained in the above collection, will be found at page 147 of the American Annual Register

1829, 1830 : And, in order that the present decree may have its full and And, in order size one present ageres may have to the and other execution, I order it to be printed, published, and cir-ulatd to all those whose obligation is to have it fulfilled. Given in the Federal Palace of Mexico, on the 15th of Sep-

The publication of this de

The publication of this decree in the general collection of of the Laws and Docrees of Mexico would seem to afford sufficient evidence of the authority. But there are higher evidences. In the law of 5th April, 1837, of which an extract is given below, it is recognized in the following terms:

"Los duenos de esclavos manuacitidos por la presente ley o por el decreto de 15 de Setiembre de 1829, seran indemnizados," etc. [Collection de Leyes y Decretos, etc. Tomo 8, pag. 20].

pag. 501.

Translation.—The masters of, slaves manamitted, by the present law or by the decree of the 15th of September, 1829, shall be indemnified, &c. [Collection of Laws and Duorees, rous pea shooter, the Whig Party, in giving their will o'

Act 1. The Executive of the Confederation is authorised

ABOLICION DE LA ESCLAVITUD.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos a los habitantes de la republica, sabed:

Que descado senalar en el ano de 1829, el aniveracio de la independencia con un acto de usticia y de beneticencia nacional que refluvia en beneficio y sosten de bien tan aprecia, lei que cafiance mas y mas la tranquilidad publica; que coopere al engrandecimiento de la republica, y que reintegre à una parte desgraciado de sus habitantes en los derechos sa grados que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes sabias y juatas, conforme à lo dispuesto por elart. 30 de la acta constitutiva; usando de los facultades extraordinarias que me estan concedidas he venido en decretar:

1. Quedescado son un acto de usticia y de beneticencia nacion por leyes auna parte desgraciado de sus habitantes en los derechos sa grados que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes acta constitutiva; usando de los facultades extraordinarias que me estan concedidas he venido en decretar:

1. Quedescado son un acto de usticia y de beneticencia nacion por leyes de la independencia con na esto de la mode de los facultades extraordinarias que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes actos que les dio naturaleza y proteje la nacion por leyes a la republica y que considera en el estancio de sub abitante en los decretas en la republica y que con estan concedida he venido en decretar:

1. Queda abolida la esclavitud en la republica.

2. Sou per consiguente libres los que hasta hoy se habián and had a way to set on fire, the hearts of Banks and ments which would have authorised his own chattels to cut his throat, he was the idol of those whose enthusiass for freedom is multiplied by the square of the distance a support of the religious classes. Bible, Tract, Mission ry, and Magdalen societies were wellnight unanimou for him. Washington was the Jerusalem and he the Godfrey of a new Crusade. Was not all this because he was the genius of Compromises, of middle courses, of blowing neither hot nor cold, in short of the American system? Whatever the cause, the loyalty to him has no parallel except in the history of the House of Stuart. In this view it becomes poetical. As a forlorn hope, as a devotion to disinterested defeat, it has gained, here and

water dithyrambics to the patriarch sitting over his wine at the St. Charles Hotel. The Whigs have at last grown weary of the attempt to make bricks without straw out of their Clay. The wreck of where of stayes will be indemnined in the mander water the great Western politician lies a weather beaten b by backing the sails and throwing overboard a little constitutional ballast, which, among other disadvantages,

there, a recruit from a different order of minds. Whitties

addressed to him the most poetical of modern political verses. And even now, as Hogg wrote Jacobite songs, after the last of the Stuarts had for years been laid in his mockery tomb at Rome, Greeley turns sadiy away from the solid Rough and Ready pudding, to supfull of the east wind of long ago hopeless hopes, and to compose cold

has the prime one of shifting. Mr. Clay has been the most unpolitic of politicians. He has made at best, only coasting voyages, hugging the shore closely all the while. He has never struck out into the open deep of great principle, for his navigation is not by compass or by the eternal stars, but like that of other fishermen who venture in their own private dories, by certain landmarks on the shore, such, for example, as the White House. A fog leaves him bewildered with a pair of arms and oars, and his good or bad luck, as it n indemni pair of arms . Tomo 8. may happen.

shall be indemnified, &c. [Collection of Laws and Decrees, &c. vol. 8, page 201.

The oxtraordinary powers, by virtue of which this decree was made, do not appear to have been conferred, as Mr. Berrien supposes, for the parpose of repelling invasion. The decree does not show that they had such a purpose at all races, but embraced the African with a difference—that Congress, to the following words:

Constitutional Congress, to the following words:

Description: FACULTADES EXTRAORDINARIOS AL GOBIER. Pattern, but who could conceive of a republican blacking his own boots? Indeed we think it would be hard to Art. 1. Le autoriza al ejecutivo de la Federacion para adop. prove that Cincinnatus, the favourite sample of that sort, that the autorian at ejecutive is it of deraction para adoption medidas sean necesarias à la conservacion de la ever did anything of the kind. He was willing to allow independencia, del sistema actual de gobierno, y de la transtant de la conservacion de la transtant de la conservacion de la conser provided.

2. Por el articulo anterior no queda el gobierno autorizado parar disponer de la vida de Mejicanos, ni para espelerios del republica.

3. Esta autorizacion cesara tanluego como el Congreso [Coleccion de las Leyes y Decretos expedides por el Congreso [Coleccion de las Leyes y Decretos expedides por el Congreso General etc. de 1829, y 1830, pag. 55.]

[Translation] EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO THE GOVERN ble way. On the question of the Wilmot proviso, we suppose, he would be against the extension of Slavery

Act 1. The Executive of the Confederation is authorised to adopt whatever measures may be necessary for the preservation of independence, of the present system of government is not an of tranquility.

Art. 2. By the preceding article the Government is not an thorised to dispose of the lives of Mexicans, or to expel them from the territory of the republic.

Art. 3. This authority shall chase as soon as the General [Collection of Laws and Decrees made by the General The powers conferred by the first article are only limited by the provisions of the second and third, excepting so far as they may be considered restrained by the purposes for which they may be considered restrained by the purposes for which the restrained by the purposes are very extensives so much so as to comprehend nearly all the great and the complete the with an uncomplete the wind the will be against the extension of Slavery nto new territory, but would be in favour of allowing the next and of tranquility.

Southern gentleman? to emigrate thither with their docks and herds. In reviewing his political life, what great principle do we find that he was ever capable of appreciating? One, and only one—that Henry Clay of Kentucky ought to be the next President of these United States. But unfortunately he has always had a fancy the provisions of the second and third, excepting so far as they may be considered restrained by the purposes for which the restriction of the without the president of the without the restriction of the without the president of the with their docks and herds. In reviewing his political life, what great principle do we find that he was ever capable of appreciating? One, and only one—that Henry Clay of Kentucky ought to be the next President of these United States. But unfortunately he has always had a fancy the president of the second and third, excepting the president of the without th

object misled others. It left General Cass lately with his heels in the air. And yet General Taylor found it in that very position and succeeded in sitting down in it. We have said that the name of Mr. Clay comes up to the mind associated with the advancement of no great principles, of no interest that has bearings more general than a locality or a class. It is true that he was an advocate of emancipation in Kentucky half a century ago, and he tells us in his recent letter that his opinions have remained unchanged ever since. That fifty years have wrought no advancement or ripening of his ideas on this subject, does not tend to raise him in our minds as a states.

man. Bus in truth his views of Slavery have never been those of a statesman, nor of a philanthropist. Statesman when siding with wars are all of opinion that it cannot longer afford on remain in safety for the future, from when think we would not be addisposition of the blacks many proved by experience that, after ruin and office and security on well favour us with such facilities as ted States which you might deem convenient to grant us. like they could not be, for they were limited by the supposed interests of a single class, and they have received no forward impulse and no expansion during the period of more than an entire generation, a generation which has accomplished more than any other in the propagation of social and humanitary science. Truly philanthropic they could not be, for they were smothered by the pressure of a merely physical majority.

The medical history of the human mind exhibits many instances of sufficiently ludicrous hallucinations. Men have fancied themselves to be teapots, junk bottles, and what not. Lord Timothy Dexter had a penchant for considering himself dead, and we have known those who took it for granted that they were alive with as little substantial foundation in fact. But we have never met they loved, with any vagary of mental assumption more preposterous than that Mr. Clay should suppose himself an Abolition-

His letter reminds one of Governor Panza's dinner in the island of Barataria. The preparations for the meal seem satisfactory enough, and we sit down expecting substantial repast. But, one by one, the dishes are whisked away from us, and we are finally left to make such an arrangement with our importunate appetites as the assets left to us in the shape of knife, fork, and napkin will admit of.

We have no complaint to make of the three or four introductory paragraphs. Mr. Clay tream all the nonsense about the benefits of Slavery contemptuously enough. But he immediately proceeds to consider the of the white race. He takes the case out of the court of and earth than are dreamt of in the Sun's democracy. conscience where alone it can be decided absolutely and without appeal, and puts it at the mercy of the never-end ing litigation of political economy. If there be no moral tem would meet with a very different solution from each Canada. The entire Yankee Nation would have been moiety respectively. But, if the system be wicked, and sunk "deeper than plummet soundeth," or blown up

for the interest of Kentucky, Mr. Clay numbly concludes by saying that if the majority decide against him, he shall submit. The majority of the people of the United States has several times decided against Mr. Clay and yet he has shown no bashful reluctance to being again a candidate. "Pick your flint and try again," was his motto a which is confidently expected, in accordance with a semantic state of the united States as impudent as ever, notwithstanding South Carolina, and Sandy Hook is still above water in spite of the united States by different men, in families from the South, but raised by different men, in families from flive to twenty each. Among this stock of negroes, are some able bodied, stout, and valuable negro men, and several likely young boys, from ten to eighteen years of activated by the passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved. That the election of James Shields to be a Senator of the United States was void, he not having been activated by the passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved. That the election of the United States was void, he not having been activated by the passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved. That the election of the United States was void, he not having been activated by the passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved. That the election of the United States was void, he not having been activated by the passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved of the United States and the south, but raised by different men, in families from five to twenty each. Among this stock of negroes, are some able bodied, stout, and valuable negro men, and activated by the passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved of the United States and the south passage of the following Resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved of the United States and the leaves of the United States and the south passage of the following Resolution of the United S be thus absolute in deciding what things are right and face of the earth. It seems that some three years ago a superior?

es of men living under a long established social system, their position in the social order would settle itself by the ground that it has been in similar cases in other States,slow and gradual operation of natural causes. A social viz. a want of evidence that the person claimed had sto sooner the better. Why wait for the rost to eat hand- issued, the result of which Ohio awaits in fear and trem cuffs asunder, when there is a key ready to unlock them? bling: We concede to Mr. Clay that deliberation should characterise Statesmen no less than States. The rudder which determines the direction of the intellectual or ethical advancement of any age may be behind it, as in a vessel. rear of the ship.

We shall not trouble ourselves with an analysis of document which all our readers will probably read for themselves. The spirit of barbarism which distinguishes it, would along be a sufficient argument in condemation, that the authorities of the Bate of Ohio the young seamstress. it, would alone be a sufficient argument in condemnation virtually refuse to recognise the validity of the laws of

of wind from a new quarter. One thing is very certain. It is not of such material that referms are made. Here is compromise outcompromised, and terms offered to the States. devil such as he would not have dared to ask. Here is curantur, but with no homocopathic dose. The poor slave if he escape heing sold out of the State, and if he survive the thirty-nine years administration of hairs of the dog that bit him prescribed by Mr. Clay, is to be transported to a fever manufactory at his own expense.

A man is drowning and Dr. Clay is called in. The following is his prescription:- "Take of water (if dishim carefully sunk therein thirty nine hours, or more in proportion to the length of time he has already been under the Atlantic ocean) (at his own expense) and there drop him overboard. I think he will never be liable to a recurrence of the complaint."-J. R. L.

Guadaloupe Petition to the President of the United States. In a late number of the Jamaica Journal we find the following petition from the inhabitants of Guadaloupe Senator's own notes. It sets forth in its proper light the to the President of the United States, which has not before come under our notice. What reception it met with interesting sketch of the early action of the United on the part of the Executive Government, we do not States Government on the subject of Slavery. know, but such an appeal could hardly fail to find favour with Mr. Polk. It does not appear even that the petitioners ever came to this country; we indeed think that they did not, from the remark of the Journal, that "the parties in question were fearful of the future, which has not proved so gloomy as they anticipated." They intended probably, or at least, would have liked to bring away the blacks with them as their slaves from Guadaloupe, and we cannot conceive of any other motive for the petition unless such was their intention. Perhaps, however, they meant only to appeal to the sympathies of the United States Go. vernment, and that they could not fail to receive. Slaveholders whom France had compelled to do justly by those whom they had so long robbed and oppressed, very na turally and properly would appeal for sympathy and aid either to Brazil or the United States-the only Governments of any consequence where that sort of tyranny is any longer tolerated.

The petition is as follows:

To his Excellency, the President of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Washington.

Your Excellency-We, the undersigned, inhabits pupe, belonging to the white population, whose fami even since 1783, emigrated to your abores,—we are citizens, landholders and merchants, most of us hav ded, been brought up, or educated amongst you, o with the Union, beg to crave your attention to the fol-subject. the last French revolution, the Provisional Govern

we indulge in the hope that the generous nation you are at the head of will make no difficulty against admitting us as when siding with your ancestors in the glorious battles fought portion of which we now beg from you.

The American people and their Government, are already their population, we trust, will be no incumbrance to the public western, with deep cases with all your sympathies, and an aggregation to its western, with deep cases.

blank and the progression of these grounds are already to be assessed with all your sympathies, and an aggregation to the sease when the all your sympathies and an aggregation to the water and the strength of the sease of the anestion with sole reference to the presumed advantage parents and home. There are more things in Heaven

If the South had ever carried out a tithe of the threats wrong in the robbery of one half of the community by the she has made against the North, there would long ago other half, the problem of the advantages of such a sysunprofitable because that is one necessary condition of into imponderable atoms, by gubernatorial messages,

few years ago. Is a question which concerns an entire ries of Resolutions which are daily looked for from the race to be given up more readily than the shadow of a Virgininia Legislature, to overflow the State of Ohio, and described the race of a change for the Percilinear 2. If the majorial described to the race of a change for the Percilinear 2. If the majorial described to the race of a change for the Percilinear 2. If the majorial described to the race of a change for the race of a chang dream of a chance for the Presidency? If the majority joining the Lakes on the North, to wash it out from the with approved security.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Adm'r. what wrong, what Office would insure the throats of the Virginian, who was not so much fallen, as he was born masters in any State where the slaves became numerically among thieves, and who had been robbed, all his life long, of his wages, by one Samuel B. Brown, of Augusta The truth is that Mr. Clay's letter is disgraceful to Co., chose to seek a new home and an honest people in the community in which it is written. We admit that the State of Ohio. As Brown claimed the flesh and deliberation should characterise the movements of States, bones and blood of this poor man, he claimed also the and such deliberation will necessarily, without any pre- clothes that covered him, and very likely some other caution of ours, characterise the movement of large mass. things which the poor fellow saw fit to take as a reminder, more than in payment, of a score or two of years provided they are begun early enough, and are made in of work without wages. Thereupon the Governor of accordance with the spirit of the age. For, example, if Virginia demanded the fugitive from the Governor of the slaves of Kentucky were liberated to-morrow and Ohio, as a thief, which demand the latter dignitary derelieved from every political disability, the question of clined to gratify. The refusal was put upon the same wrong, based originally upon brute force, and perpetuated len anything. A second requisition was made, and again by it, may be reached and remedied by legislation, and the refused. When the following tremendous message was

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 9, 1849 To the Speaker of the House of Delegales: SIR-On the 31 January, 1849, I made a requisition upon the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the delivery of a fugitive from justice, called Joseph Venable, and described as a negro man slave, the property of Samuel For the manner in which the demands have been met, I shocked at the Vermonter's impiety. Refer to documents herewith enclosed for the considers.

Another good woman, in New Orle of a system which could so blunt the sensibilities of an originally fine nature, and obscure the perceptions of a keen and quick intellect.

The Letter is valuable chiefly as a curiosity and as a sign of the times. It is the unwilling creaking of a rusty political weathercock which begins to feel the first indications of wind from a new quarter. One thing is very certain. condemn in the strongest manner the fanatical spirit of aggression on the constitutional rights of the Southern I can but hope that their better judgments and more patriotic counsels will in time prevail to save our country from the rain and disruption to which the con-trary course will inevitably lead. In the mean time, I transaction, with a hope that their wisdom will devise some means of preventing similar occurrences in future.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, JOHN B. FLOYD.

KENTUCKY MOVING .- A Convention of the friends of Emancipation in Kentucky is to be held at Frankfort on tilled, the better) enough to submerge the patient. Keep the 25th of April. The Examiner urges the holding of local meetings for the choice of delegates, and calls for a rally from all parts of the State. The attention of the people is thoroughly aroused to the subject, and Kentucpound weight to each ancle, transport him to the middle of fore, according to Mr. Clay's plan, Emancipation should be commenced.

> We call attention to the able speech of Mr. Dix, with which we occupy a large portion of this number of the Standard. Though delivered several weeks since, it has only recently been published, from the honourable

Scene in a Republic.

Jerrold's (London) News-a paper, by the bye, from which, as the " constant reader" must observe, we often quote, and which we hold to be the most valuable weekly sheet in her majesty's dominious-notices a new work, just published in London, entitled the Western World, or "Travels in the United States in 1846-7, by A. Mackay, Esq. Barrister-at-law." It is a "worthy book" says the News, "full of sabor sense, and plain rational description." It quotes a passage which we copy; and a pretty story it is, too, for a London barrister to go home

and tell of the "M odel Republic!" "At one end of the ear in which I was seated sat young men, very respectably dressed, but who bore in his countenance those traces, almost indelible, which, long after every symptom of the colour has vanished, bespeak the every symptom of the colour has vanished, pespeak the presence of African blood in the veins. The quan-tity which he possessed could not have been more than 12 1 2 per cent. of his whole blood, tinging his skin with a shade, just visible, and no more. If his face was not de, just visible, and no more. a shade, just visible, and no more. If his lace was not as white, it was, stall events, cleaner than those of man, around him. I observed that he became very uneas every time the conductor came into the car, eyeing him, with timed glanges, as if in four of him. Divining the with timid glances, as if in fear of him. Divining the cause of this conduct, I determined to water the issuments which was not long delayed. By and by the donducto ntered the car again, and as if he had come for the pur ose, walked straight up to the poor wretch in question and, without deigning to speak to him, ordered him or with a wave of his finger. The blood in a momen mounted to his temples, and suffused his whole face; but

resistance was vain; and with a hanging head and broken hearted lock he left the carriage. He was not a slave; but not a soul remonstrated, not a whisper was heard in his behalf. The silence of all indicated their approval of this petty manifestation of the warmest Whig supporters of General Taylor."

If Mr. Seward's Whig friends believe him since this declaration of independence they might well this petty manifestation of the warmest Whig supporters of General Taylor."

friend part of the train.

"Blow me,' said he 'if you can't reg'late a thousand of your out-and-out onpretendin' niggers much more easier than one of these composition gentry; they think because they have got a little whitewash on their ugly mugs, that they're the real chiese and no mistake."

Another Scottish Remonstrance, when the real chiese and no mistake.

ed at Dayton, Alabama, and is as follows :

FOR SALE 60 NEGROES!!

By order of the Hon. the Orphans' Court of Marengo County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Moses W. Alexander, deceased, will, on Monday, the 5th into imponderable atoms, by gubernatorial messages, wickedness, the chances of prolonged debate are greatly legislative resolutions, and editorial fulminations, if the sestructive power of such artillery depended upon the loudness of its explosion. But Cape Cod sticks out into the sea as impudent as ever, notwithstanding South Carone between the such as impudent as ever, notwithstanding South Carone beautiful to the sea as impudent as ever, notwithstanding South Carone beautiful to the sea as impudent as ever, notwithstanding South Carone beautiful to the speculators from every State

The next is from a paper published at Opelousas, La. This, as well as that which we have just copied, should be especially interesting to Northern mechanics: AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale through the ministry of a Public Auctioneer, on her plantation near Carancro, in the Paris of St. Landry,

On Monday, the 5th day of February next, and the follow-

100 CHOICE SLAVES,

f both sexes and different ages; among which is a good slacksmith and several other mechanics. These slaves rill be sold separately and under full and satisfactory guar-8 Ox Carts, 69 work Oxen, 20 Mules, 20 work

Horses, 1,500 barrels of Corn, 12,500 Cypress Pickets.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

SERVANT FOR SALE.

MADAME RIQUERAND. Mr. Banister in New Orleans also advertises one of the

can't-take-care-of-themselves, thus: FOR SALE.

A CREOLE SLAVE, 38 years of age. He is a first rate Cooper, and guarantied as such. Inquire at N. 5, Bien-cille street. C. BANISTER. We have room for another only from a New Orlean

dragged off as slaves by a son of her former owner, premises are not sound. Rather believe that there is in Such a proceeding is entirely in accordance with slaveholding law, if the woman could show no deed of manumission. In that case she and her children after her, to the latest generation, are chattel slaves.

Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD .- On the nomination of Mr Collamer, of Vermont, as Postmaster General, objection was made to him in the Senate, according to the correscondent of the Evening Post, because of his free-soil. sm; to which the singularly honest reply was made by ginning it is necessarily ignorant of all law, as the warning ome Southern Senators, that he was no more of a free- voice within must needs be confirmed by the actual trial of oiler than it was necessary for a Vermont politician to somebody or other of the beneficial or injurious conse be !- a palliation equally complimentary to Mr. Collaner, and indicative of the standard of American polities. wondent of the Post, in which we find this fact stated, hither to the onice of governor, or jeacher, of your fellow-men, as my guilt. Jesus of Nazareth, came We learn, however, from the letter of the able correshat during its discussion a declaration was made by Mr. But "there is none that doeth good "—all, all have sinned Seward, who has taken his seat as a Senator from this And if it be the duty of sinners to "repent, and bring torth state, which would not have surprised us a year or two fruits meet for repentance," it is their right; for identity ago, but which we hardly expected in view of the impor- of duties implies equality of rights, if an equality of rights, ant part he acted in the election of Gen. Taylor. "For does not invariably imply identity of duties. All human his part," he said, "he might be held to represent the nost radical opinions upon Slavery that were upheld by any considerable body of the people of the North. He noticed the objection that had been made to the conrmation of the Taylor Postmaster General, and contente imself with saying, that he should suppose that Mr. Colamer would substantially agree with him. Butit was Equally capable, more or less, physically, intellectually and me there should be an understanding. He would, there ore, simply defy them to make this issue, to vote against nis man upon this ground, and establish this principle le had nothing more to say at this time, and he took ils seat, sub silentio." "There was a sensation," connues the writer, "and after he had settled himself back by shear ignorance and brute force. Knowledge and bro his leathern cashions, there was a general bass. I herly love have been, as yet, invariably found opposed

his declaration of independence they might well look right, ought to govern man.

his behalf. The silence of all indicated their approval of this perty manifestation of the tyrranny of blood. These bold defenders of ellife, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' these chivalrous asserters of the Declaration of Indendence, looked with utter indifference on this practical violation of the 'rights of man.'

"Sarved the d—d nieger right,' said a youngster scarcely twenty, at the other end of the car, and those immediately around him laughed at the remark.

"He'll know his place better the next time, the b—youngel? said another; and the laugh was repeated.

"Curious to know what had been done with him, I sought the conductor, whom I found returning from the front part of the train.

"Curious to know what had been done with him, I sought the conductor, whom I found returning from the cooperation and valuable testimony, we assure our friend and the signers, that the best possible use shall be

JOHN MARTIN. President, JAMES BREBNER, Vice President, JAMES MORISON. Treasurer, WILLIAM MOIR, Clerk, And ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY others.

whom are ministers of Carious denominations. Editors of religious journals in the United States are respectfully requested to give this Christian Remonstrance an insertion in their columns, and also all Anti-Slavery edi-

Congress.-The called session of the Senate is still sitting at Washsngton. The greater portion of its time

IJ John A. Collins, we learn from an exchange paper, is about to go to California to organise the Sons of Temperance in that country. Mr. Collins has been, for some time past, the editor of the Queen City, a temperance paper, published in Cincinnati.

To Correspon dents.

E. L. F. will receive an explanation by letter. F. W. B. His paper was stopped-we do not remem ber by whose order, but probably by that of the Postmaster, as the subscription does not expire for about three

nonths. stopped.

Domestic Correspondence

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The slaves will be sold on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, purchasers giving sufficient security to the satisfaction of the vendor, and the slaves remaining specially mortgaged until final payment of principal and the interest which may accrue thereon, at the rate of eight per cent per annum from time due until final payment. The conditions of the sale of the moveable property will be made known on the day of sale.

Opelousas, January 3d, 1849.

Waywonder if the Widow Hyrolite Cretten ever heard way on the same without directly require to the same way on the same and mirably, without directly require to the same. We wonder if the Widow Hypolite Cretten ever heard ments so admirably, without directly replying to the same, outlook forward. Mr. Clay's notion of the duty of the man at the helm seems to be that he should be keeping his balance astride of an empty cask, out of sight, in the Another good woman, in New Orleans, thus disposes of preparation, adoption and execution of laws)-"irrespecmony with the laws of his existence," that thus, governing himself legitimately, he may be qualified to govern his fel-A girl about 18 years of age, a first rate Seamstress and low men by the exercise of that "authority which is (only) ougs girl. Apply to

At the outset, let me say, that the question is not one of

moral power."

fact, as to what or who actually governs man. Injustice has got into the world, somehow. In spiteof all that superior wisdom and moral power could do to prevent it, or aided by them. If against their utmost preventive efforts, then the abolition of injustice demands the exercise of all the supaper. We offer it to some of our city papers as a proof of perior wisdom and moral power of all the men, women and how well the slaves are treated. They are fatted up here children there is in the world, and a very large increase, besides, or rather a fuller and more complete exhibition J. BUDDY.

OF Slave Yard and Boarding-House, 159 Gravier street, House Servants and Field Hanns for sale at all times. Stranks and Field Hanns for sale at all times. Stranks and Field Hanns for sale at all times. Stranks and Field Hanns for sale at all times. The building is a large, three story brick house, and very commodious as a Slave Depot. Particular pitch and very commodious as a Slave Depot. Particular pitch tion will be paid to the health and cleanliness of all slaves placed in this Yard. thereof, by a higher and more perfect development of their M. impossibility Humanity is doomed "to be, to do and to THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN mentions a recent case suffer "unjustly to the end of time. God wills it. God Sea Baltimore, where a woman, who had lived as a free thus reveals himself, in his modes of actiou, an omniscient roman for eighteen years, having been emancipated by and an omnipotent creator of evil. Apollyon rules. The conher master, was seized, with her eight children, and all clusion is inevitable, if the premises are sound; but the hering in the substance of all things such a tendency to growth in wisdom and goodness, that finally, through long and bitter experience of the violation of the laws of their existence, men will discover what these laws are, and cheerfully, voluntarily contorm to them, and by thus conforming, bring to a speedy end the reign of falsehood and tyranny, "establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity "forevermore. For herein is the radical defect of human nature, (if it be a defect,) that in the beginning it is necessarily ignorant of all law, as the warning growth in wisdom and goodness, that finally, through long action. And in this view, your innocence, is not so good a qualification for the office of governor, or jeacher, of beings have an equal right to be happy-each in his or her own way-according to the diversity of the distribution of iman endowment. It does not follow, however, that it i the duty of the man to suckle the children of the woman is wife; she alone is physically capable of that. But i he matter of daily labour, thought, advice and suffrage ooth men and women stand upon the same platform. rorally of the performance of these duties, their right must be identically the same. So of every variety of char cter among men and women. Capacities, in kind being he same, ducies and rights are necessarily equal. No, no. The actual government of what is called socie-The actual government of what is called socie

m told that old Bullion laughed quite heartily at the thereto, and they have been, from time immemorial, inva risible distress depicted on the countenance of some of riably denounce sed and prosecuted as rebellious and traiter.

lous by the powers that have been in authority. So that the [If Mr. Seward's Whig friends believe him sincere in real issue is one of abstract right, as to who or what, of

minister. It is written on parchment, and with the sig- rate with the nature of the former and the extent of the ork up, and tools to work with, and without the results of their united toil promise to be amply sufficient to meet the finecessities of their existence. Otherwise, tyranny, compulsory chattel, and capparent) voluntary wages slavery, anarchical resistance, or rebellion, paperism, and wides spread famine and pestilence, inevitably ensue. But this truth is not recognised in your argument. Your hypothesis presumes, that in every sphere of human action, every exertion of self is a reflection thereof; a presumption, false, —opposed to everything we certainly know in external nature and our own consciousness, and unsustained by the shadow of a fact anywhere discoverable; but if true, suificidal, and fatal to your own theory, as this self, deposited in, and everted by, just such selves as men are, must remain precisely the same self, through all the centuries, under all conceivable vicissitudes of fortune, destroying the possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what one possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what one possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what one possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what one possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what one possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what one possibility of ever bringing man into harmony with what of society, generally vicious, in spite of the most assiduous, earnest efforts efforts of the better part of his nature to make it virtuous. Injurious circumstances frequently run the most the althy organisation, while those which are beneficial timprove, and often completely reported to the discoveration of external circumstances to the diversities.

Ackmody in the standard, From Feb. 22, to Marvides, 489 L. W. Pound, Lockport, N. Y. 485 W. B. Greene, Brookfield. Mass. 486 Edward Everetts, Cambridge, Mass. 487 Firm Pulnary, Synause, N. Y. 499 Sydney Smith, Borodino, N. Y. 490 Sydney Smith, Borodino, N. Y. 490 Sydney their united toil promise to be amply sufficient to meet the necessities of their existence. Otherwise, tyranny, commost healthy organisation, while those which are beneficial improve, and often completely removate the most diseased the adoption of external circumstances to the diversities.

The adaptation of external circumstances to the diversities.

The Alams, Netheuch, Mass.

The Ababas, Method, Mass.

Th

lowship, he lifts them upon the platform of equality, and together they stand. In this manner there must be organzed a government of ALL for the benefit of EACH, in itself. the PERFECTION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, before any further progress can be made in the prosecution of the work of hunan liberty. For there is no liberty where there is not equality, and no equality where there is not fraternity and othing of either, where any of these three elements of selfgovernment are wanting. Only through the medium of this trinity of virtuous instrumentality, can man ever hope to be true to the whole of his nature.

Having thus ascertained what ought to govern men, and found a form of government best calculated for the attainment of the ends of justice, another question arises, relative to the most equitable and efficient manner of its administra tion, and here, as before, we are at issue. That all men have a right to participate in the choice of competent administrators of laws of their own selection, you readily admit. But then, they must be "model" men, not destroyers! I here. by pronounce you, very shortly, incompetent to settle the matter thus summarily. I have to do my own thinking form my own judgment, act consistently therewith, and J. C. H .- M. B's was sent till the Postmaster reported abide the result. Fidelity to my own conscience demands t "not called for," and requested that it should be this at the very least. The same is true of the majority of of the voters of this new government. If they are wise, i is for themselves; and if they err, they must suffer the consequences. The minority, assuredly, cannot undertake the performance of the duties, nor seize upon the rights of the majority, and LIV E. Nor can the majority patiently submit to this impudent assumption of their responsibilities, and this grossly dishonest appropriation of their property, and LIVE, either. DEATH is equally the result of the delegation as of the alienation of duties and rights. Next to injustice. itself, this sort of " authoritative maintenance of justice on the one hand, and passive submission to its requirements on the other hand, is the most hateful thing in the universe The perfectly just man "commands not, nor obeys."

WILLIAM WEST. New York, March 12, 1849

General Intelligence.

Appointments by the President.

Henry V. Brown has been nominated as Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice G. S. Fisk, renoved. John Gayle, of Alabama, to be Judge of the District

ourt of the United States, for the northern and southern istricts of Alabama, in the place of William Crawford de eased. Archibald Williams, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of David L. Gregg, whose commission is about to expire.

Palmer V. Kellogg, of New York, to be Marshal of the
United States for the northern district of New York, in the
place of Jacob Gould, whose commission is about to ex-

place of Jacob Gould, whose commission is about to expire.

John Fettes, of Vermont, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Vermont, in the place of Jacob Kent, whose commission is about to expire.

SamuellD. King and William Thompson, of Washington, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Collectors of the Customs—Joseph T. Nye, Baco, Maine, vice Ichabod Jordan, whose commission expired.

Thomas Hedge, Plymouth, Massachusetts, vice Wm. Morton Jackson, whose commission expired.

James Donaghe, New Haven, Connecticut, vice Norris Wilcox, whose commission expired.

Navai Officer—Charles Hudson, Boston, Massachusetts, vice Wm. Parmenter, whose commission expired.

Survyors of the Customs—George Howland, Tiverton R. I., vice Asa Gray, whose commission expired.

Wm. P. Greene, Providence, R. I., vice D. F. Seamans, whose commission expired.

whose commission expired. George Evans, Caleb B. Smith, and R. T. Payne, Com-

George Evans, Caleb B. Smith, and R. T. Payne, Comnissioners on Mexican Claims.
W. C. Jones, Stricetary to Mexican Commissioners.
Beaton Gales, Secretary to Berlin Legation.
John Shelbey, Postmaster, Nashville, Tenn.
W. H. Leroy, Navy Agent, New York.
E. Rose, Collector, Sag Harbour.
James Collier, Collector, San Francisco.
W. B. Norris, Surveyor, Philadelphia.
J. H. Rhea, Collector, Brazos Santiago.
J. C. Campbell, Chief Justice, Western District of Lousiana.

voice within must needs be confirmed by the actual trial of somebody or other of the beneficial or injurious consequences resulting from the pursuit of this or that course of last Spring for the Salt Lake, dated August 2d, written setion. And in this view, your issnocence, is not so good while encamped on the Sweet Water River at the South while encamped on the Sweet Water River at the South Pass, (in sight of Fremont's Peak,) we gather some information which may not be uninteresting to our readers—The new Mormon Temple at the Salt Lake is to be a splendid building. They enclose a lot 17 miles long and 12 miles wide, with a mud wall 9 teet high and four feet thick. There are to be four cities inside. They have discovered mountain rock that resembles Cornelian stone, which the writer says is beautiful for temples and pillars. The size of the temple is not stated, but its highest point is to be 600 feet, and can be seen eighty miles either way. The party that went out last season lost many of their The party that went out last season lost many of the exem—having died with what they call the "swell head wany of the streams which they crossed were so strong impregnated with alkali that they dare not let their cat! impregnated with alkali that they dare not let their cattle drink. On the shores of many of the lakes a crust is formed an inch and a half thick. They break up this crust, scrape of the dirt on the bottom and top, and find it pursaleratus. Strape, as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, and the writer collected in a short time 75 pounds. A mountain of pure took, salt has been discovered near the Mormon settlement. The Mormons have discovered a city of the salt lake, and the writer collected in the salt Lake, say 200 miles as attended with little fatigue. Nearly all the way the roads are as good as on any prairie in Michigan. The writer was iving on the meat of bears, antelope and but-ialoes—animals afe very numerous on the ronte. He recommended mule recommended for their nilk, and for heef if necessary.

In this city, THOMAS MORRIS, Esq. Mr. Morris was for nany years United States Marshal of this district, and was a son of the celebrated Robert Morris, of Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 13th inst. Caroline Augusta, wife of Andrew H. Mickle.

Treated in this manner, the subject becomes a very simple one. You say "Justice ought to govern." Agreed to, on my part. Undoubtedly, all men ought to be just. It is their duty, and if their duty, 'their right also. Ergo, all men have a right to demand an equal participation in the prerogatives and responsibilities of civil government. Herein is your error: To the proper performance of the duties and the legitimate enjoyment of the rights of men, it is requisite that all, without exception, should have means commensurate with the nature of the former and the extent of the latter. For example: it is the duty and right of all men to earn their daily living by their daily labour; but the duty cannot be faithfully performed, nor the right even partially enjoyed, without they are well supplied with material to work up, and tools te work with and without the results of Acknowledgments For the Standard, from Feb. 22, to March. 20th, 1849. \$1 00 2 00

On the evening of the 13th inst. CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of Andrew H. Mickle.

\$120 01½

NOTICE. - By the post office law now in force, publishers of newspapers are permitted to send, in their papers to subscribers, bills unreceipted; but a receipted bill subects the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, therefore, will find a bill, unreceipted of course, in the papers at the expiration of the time to which they have paid. The amount received for subscription is acknowledged above, and the whele number to which the subscriber has paid preeding him name.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

Receipts of the New York State Vigilance Committee FROM JANUARY 1, TO MARCH 15, 1849.

iew York City. A. Lester, \$20,00; L. Tappan, 5 00; E. Whiting, 5,00; A. Lane, 5,00; S. Leeds, 5,00; A. Hall, 5,00; K. G. Williams, 5,00; G. Whipple, j. J. C. Gray, 3,00; D. S. Williams, 2,50; W. H. Pil; 7, 2,50; S. Smith, 2,00; J. R. Remy, 2,00; C. S. Speriod \$ 00; J. C. Gray, 3,00; D. S. Williams, 2,00; W. H. Fit-low, 2,50; S. Smith, 2,00; J. R. Remy, 2,00; C. S. Sper-ry, 1,00.

Brooklyn, N. Y. H. W. Beecher, 5,00.
Flushing, N. Y. R. B. Parsons, 1,00.
Clinton, Conn. S. Higgins, 5,00.
Pomfret, Conn. Edward Lyon, 50,00.
New Bedford, Mass. Wm. Rotch, 30,60; Elizabeth

Rodman, 20,00. Total,

WM. HARNED, Treasurer, 61 John Street.

Notices.

WORCESTER COUNTY, SOUTH.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester co South Diviion Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Worcester, in Brinley Hall. commencing on Saturday evening, March 24, and continuing on Sunday, day and evening.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. W. W. BROWN, WM. and ELLEN CRAFT, the recently escaped "property" from Georia, and other advocates of the cause, will attend. Members of the Society are notified, and all others, are uvited to be present.

JOHN C. WYMAN, Rec. Sec.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURREN'1.

uty, 20 per et ad val. per 100lb ots, 1st sort 1846 9 6.87 a 7. earl 7.25 a -.-Duty: 15 per cent. ad val. American FEATHERS BEESWAX. HAY-Per 100 lb 50 a 56 do. 2d sort .35 s .-Okatka, gray&white 1.37 s 2.59 HOPE Duty, 20 per c 80 a 40. LEATHER. [Sole]
Duty, 20 per cent, ad val.
lak per lb.
lak Ohio, COAL

COAL
Duty, 30 per cents ad val.
Liverpool, Orrelebal 7.50 a 8.—
lewcastle, coarse & 6.50 a 7.—
lectch 6.26 a .—
lidney and Pictou 5.50 a 5.75
Luthracite, 2,000lbs 5.50 a .6.—
Luthracite, 2,000lbs 5.50 a .6.— Jak Ohio,
Hemlock, light
do. middle
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LIME Authracite, 2,000105 DOMESTICS.
Shirtings, brown 3-4 yd 32 a 42 do. 7-8 4 a 5 do. do. 7-6 do. blezched do. S. I. do. -- 4 .95 LUMBER Duty: Timber and firewood, 20 boards, timber, &c. shaped for use, 30; do rough, 20 per et ac

do. S.I. do.
Sheetings, brown 4-4
do. do. 6-4
do. bleached 4-4
do. do. 5-6
Calicos, blue
do. farey
Plaids
Kentucky icans. boards, timber, &c. shaped for use, 30; do rough, 20 per ct.ad val. Tard selling prices Timber w. pine preaft. Es a 22 do. nant's scant or beams pr.M. ft. 13.5 Te 16.25 10 s 12 7 s 10 12 a 15 8 s 10 6 a 12 9 s 11 18 s 20 88 a 60 .21 s 28 -25 s 28 25 s 30 Kentucky jeans,

| Satinetts | Sati FLOUR & MEAL.

E MEAL, cent ad val. . 6.— a 6.12; ! 5.87; a 5.50 ! 5.50 a 5.56; 6.374 a 5.50 | Laths E. by car. 1.28 a .—
5.373 a 5.50 | Shingles bh. 18 in. 1.623 a 3.—
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do. prime
Pork, mess Ohie \$\(\bar{0} - \bar{0} \), a

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Lard 6\(\bar{0} \) a 7.

Hams, smoked 1\(\bar{0} \) a 10.\(\bar{0} \) s 11.

Shoulders, smoked 0. 10\(\bar{0} \) a 11. FISH FISH
Duty, 20 per centad val.
y cod, cwt. 2.60 a 2.75
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kled cod, bbl. 3.— a 2.85
lo. salmon, tce 13, a ...14
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GRAIN.

Duty, 30 per cent. ad val.

Wheat, white bush 1.34 s 1.35
do Western 1.20 s 1.32
do, 3 Southern 1.00 s 1.134
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"How workers do resemble mon?" exclaims Jerrole News. "The Doncaster Guzette tells of a chimpanze recently given to Lord Fitzwilliam and kept at Westwork which is very fond of wine."

MEMOIR OF FENELON DISCOVERED.—La Démocratie pique says that a memoir of Férélon, in his own handwing, has been discovered among some old papers in Douat Museum, by the librarian, M. Duthilloul; it is,

" WITH THE old Saxons," says Dr. Knox (Medical Tim "Until the old Saxons," says Dr. Knox (Medical Time and could not become the especial property of any invidual; it belonged to the people. Property in land wintroduced by the Roman and Norman laws, and adoptionally by the Saxons; "whatever they adopted they at clumsily," is the expression of Sir F. Palgrave."

A RAILWAY BALLOON.—One J. Browne, Esq. advert a "Balloon Railway," to take folks to California! n "Balloon Railway," says Browne, "would not cost of fiftieth part of the expense of the steam rails." It also "the means of landing passengers safe." Very go Browne; but are the passengers required to bring it own stratt-waistcoats, or are they provided with them

LADY FRANKIN.—The Arctic Expedition.—We use stand that this most estimable lady, with all the ferrous a devoted write, is at present engaged in a pious pligain to the ports whence the whale-ships are likely to procee. Davis's Straits, with a view to plead her anxieries and tresses, and to animate the daring and generous comma ers of these ships in her cause.—Morning Herald.

in the press.

Poetry.

BINGEN. BY THE HON, MRS. NORTON A soldier of the Legion, lay dying in Algiers
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth o

woman's tears But a comrade stood before him, while his life blood ebbed

And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say. The dying soldier faltered, as he took that comrade's ha

And he said, " I never more shall see, my own, my native land; Take a message, and a token, to same distant friends

mine, For I was born at Bingen,-at Bingen on the Rhine Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and

crowd around, To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground That we fought the battle bravely .- and when the day was

Full many a corse lay ghastly pale, beneath the setting

And midst the dead and dying were some grown old a wars,-

The death wound on their gallant breasts the last of many scars; But some were young, and suddenly beheld life's morn de

cline,-And had come from Bingen,-tair Bingen on the Rhine

I saw the blue Rhine sweep along-I heard or seemed

hear, The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet an clear;

And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill, The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and still: And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with

friendly talk, Down many a path beloved of yore, and well remembered

And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,-But we'll meet no more at Bingen,-loved Bingen on the Rhine!"

His voice grew faint and hoarser,-his grasp was childish

His eyes put on a dying look,-he sighed and ceased to speak:

His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead

And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down. On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strewn;

Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene, her pale light seemed to shine,

As once on distant Bingen,-fair Bingen on the Rhine!

From the Dublin University Magazine SUMMER LONGINGS. Las Mananas Horidas De Abril y Mayo.—CALDERON. Ah! my heart is ever waiting— Waiting for the May— Waiting for the pleasant rambles,

Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles,

With the woodbine alternating, Scent the dewy way.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting—
Waiting for the May. Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study.
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the Summer's day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Linging for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing, Sighing for the May— Sighing for the sure returning, Then the Summer beams are burning, Hopes and flowers that dead or dying, All the winter lay.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,

Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
or the water-wooing willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting, sad, dejected, weary, Waiting for the May, Spring goes by with wasted warnings— Moon lit evenings, sun-bright mornings Jose Wallings, sun-bright mornings—
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still ebbs away—
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May!

D.

THE BREVITY OF LIFE. Behold How short a span To measure out the life of man;
In those well-tempered days, his time was then
Surveyed, cast up, and found but threescore years and ten

And what is that!

They come, and slide, and pass
Before my pen can tell thee what: The posts of time are swift, which, having run Their seven short stages o'er, their short-lived task is done.

Our days Our days
Begun, we lend
To sleep, to antic plays
And toys, until the first stage-end;
Twelve waning moons, twice five times told, we give
To unrecovered loss; we rather breathe than live.

We spend
A ten year's breath
Before we apprehend
What 'tis to live, or fear a death;
Our childish dreams are filled with painted joys,
Which please our sense a while, and waking, prove but toys

How vain.
How wretched is
Poor man, that doth remain.
A slave to such a state as this!
His days are short at longest, few at most;
They are but bad at best, yet lavished out or lost. They be The secret springs That make our minutes flee

On wheels more swift than eagle's wings;
Our lile's a clock, and every grasp of breath
Breathes forth a warning voice, till Time shall strike a dea How soon
Our new-born light
Attains to full-aged soon!
And this, how soon to gray-haired night!
We spring, we bud, we blossom, and we blast,
we can count our days, our days they flee so tast.

They end When scarce begun;
And ere we apprehend;
That we begin to live, our life is done;
(an count thy days, and if they fly too fast

Miscellany.

THE JESUITS.

BY T. B. MACAUL'AY. As each of the two parties at the court of Jame had the support of foreign princes, so each had also the support of an ecclesiastical authority to which the king paid great deference. The supreme pontifi was for legal and moderate courses, and his sentiments were expressed by the nuncio and by the vicar apostolic. On the other side was a body of which the weight balanced even the weight of the papacy,

And I was still a tenant bird, that thought his home a cage;

And I was still a tenant bird, that thought his home a cage;

For my father was a solder, and even as a child, My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;

And when he died, and left us to divide his scenty hoard;

And when he died, and left us to divide his scenty hoard;

And when he died, and left us to divide his scenty hoard;

And when he died, and left us to divide his scenty hoard;

And when he died, and left us to divide his scenty hoard;

And was still a tenant bird, that thought his home a scill.

When the Jesuits came to the rescue of the park, they found it in extreme peril, but from that looked for protection and guidance rather to the paper, they found it in extreme peril, but from that looked for protection and guidance rather to the paper, they found it in extreme peril, but from that looked for protection and guidance rather to the paper, they found it in extreme peril, but from that looked for protection and guidance rather to the paper, they found it in extreme peril, but from that looked for protection and guidance rather to the skill. When the Jesuits were at his disposition was not a little strengthened when this disposition was not a little strengthened when the seath back from the foot of the Alps to the share of the Malbor of the Alps to the share of the Baltic. Before the order had existed a hundred pounds sterling for its yoke. A generation of Jesuits sprang up who for the court of Rome; and leave the word in the court of Spencer would extend his purchase to the whole library; it was in this disposition was not a little strengthened when he died, and left us to divide his scenty hord. The looked of protection and guidance rather to the leave that the was philanthropic and good, envy at his purchase. A generation of Jesuits sprang up who feather the total the court of France than to the court of France than to the court of France than to the Casano thirary happened to be death against an enemy whom th

gay Cavaliers, as simple rustics, as Puritan preachers. They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. They were to be found in the garb of Mandarins, superintending the Observatory at Pekin. They were to be found, spade in hand, teaching the rudiments of agriculture to the savage of Paraguay. Yet, wherever might be their residence, whatever might be their employment, their spirit was the same, entire devotion to the common cause, implicit obedience to the central authority. None of them had chosen his dwelling place or

the heads and quarters of his brethren, fixed in the public places, showed him what he had to expect. he went without remonstrance or hesitation to his doom. Nor is this heroic spirit yet extinct. When, most desperate schemes of Tyrconnel. n our own time a new and terrible pestilence passed round the globe; when, in some great cities, fear had dissolved all the ties which hold society togeth-

most dangerous enemy of order. cause of the Church were, in the judgment of many illustrious members of that Church, rather apparent than real. He had, indeed, laboured with a wonder- appeared in 1807. consolatary to transgressors of every class. There editor, and he had for a contributor the present, now the bankrupt was taught how he might, without sin, secrete his goods from his creditors. The servant been at first a Tory and then a Whig reviewer; been at first a Tory and then a Whig reviewer; been at first a Tory and then a Whig reviewer; and nothing of an earlier date exists, which is admitted to be genuine, that of 1418 not being so this master's plate. The pander was assured that a last for his private end of rank and place, aurned. From this onward there is a fine series of block Christian man might innocently earn his living by again to his early predilections. Lord Murray was looks, besides many of the blocks with which they carrying letters and research and rese Christian man might innocently earn his living by again to his early predictions. The speers in were stamped; nowhere can one see more perfect and their sallants. The high-spirited and punctured and their sallants. The high-spirited and punctured the Edinburg at the slave Abolitionists are said to specimens of the early Xylographic art. One por-

That at this conjuncture these two great spiritual powers, once, as it seemed, inseparably allied, should have been opposed to each other, is a most important and remarkable circumstance. During a period of little less than a thousand years the regular orders of the murmurs of French and Spanish pre-mon on behalf of the Humane Society. Sidney with a date is the Paster of 1457, of which lates, that the Government of the faithful had been wrote: use they had been protected from episcopal interference; and the protection which they received had been protection which they received had been amply repaid. But for their exertions it is probable that the Bishop of Rome would have been merely the honorary president of a vast aristocracy. been amply repaid. But for their exertions it is probable that the Bishop of Rome would have been merely the honorary president of a vast aristocracy of prelates. It was by the aid of the Benedictines that Gregory the Seventh was enabled to contend at once against the Franconian Cassars and against the secular clergy. It was by the aid of the Dominicans and Franciscans that Innocent the Third crushed the Albigensian sectaries. In the sixteenth century, the pontificate, exposed to new dangers more formic dable than had ever before threatened it, was saved by a new religious order, which was animated by intense enthusiasm and organized with exquisite skill. When the Jesuits came to the rescue of the Foguits came to the rescue of the Servand not profound sleen, from which the without the wind power is suspended. Ha was discovered with Dr. Longford's discourse lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse, lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse, lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse, lying open before with Dr. Longford's discourse lying open before with by a new religious order, which was animated by intense enthusiasm and organized with exquisite skill. When the Jesuits came to the rescue of the

It the makes the water they would asked the to third where the weight light used and what lawyind love I lamp it where the height light used and what lawyind love I lamp it where the height light used and what lawyind love I lamp it where the height light used and what lawyind love I lamp it where the height light used in the collage wall at Bages — sim Bages on the Rhiter Tell my sizer on the weep few me, and so with drought here. It was not reported to the water at the height, which learns were plant treat.

They was no region of the globe, no wall is Bages — sim Bages on the Rhiter Tell my sizer on the weep few me, and as well as the lawy of the water and the same of the water and the lawy of the law of a law of the law of the

their spirit was the same, entire devotion to the common cause, implicit obedience to the central authority. None of them had chosen his dwelling place or his avocation for himself. Whether the Jesuit should live under the arctic circle or under the equator, whether he should pass his life in arranging gems and collating manuscripts at the Vatican, or in persuading naked barbarians in the southern hemisphere not to eat each other, were matters which he left with profound submission to the decision of others. If he was wanted at Lima, he was on the Atlantic in the next fleet. If he was wanted at Bagdad, he was toiling through the desert with the next caravan. If his ministry was needed in some country where his life was more insecure than that of a wolf, where it was a crime to harbour him, where we heads and quarters of his brethren, fixed in the signs of Louis, and laboured with a success which the Roman Catholics afterward long and bitterly deplored, to widen the breach between the King and he Parliament, to thwart the nuncio, to undermine the power of the lord treasurer, and to support the

and self-devotion which were characteristic of the society, great vices were mingled. It was alleged, and not without foundation, that the ardent public spirit which made the Jesuit regardless of his ease, of his liberty, and of his life, made him also regardless of truth and of mercy; that no means which could promote the interest of his religion seemed to him unlawful, and that by the interest of his religion no of mercy is the interest of his religion on the green of the five miles footing. The country between Northampton and Althorp is not partially striking, but it was certainly pleasant to accordingly. Never was even party criticism more accordingly. Never was even party criticism more accordingly. Never was even party affair. This religion seemed to him unlawful, and that by the interest of his religion not of more of Murray's editions of Byron, the top often meant the interests of his society. It was pleasant, too, to look to the poems in one of Murray's editions of Byron, the form more for the five miles footing. The country between Northampton and Althorp is not particularly striking, but it was certainly pleasant to accordingly. Never was even party criticism more accordingly. Never he too often meant the interests of his society. It was alleged that, in the most atrocious plots recorded in history, his agency could be distinctly traced; that, constant only in attachment to the fraternity to which he belonged, he was in some countries the most dangerous enemy to freedom, and in others the most dangerous enemy to freedom, and in others the most dangerous enemy to freedom, and in others the most dangerous enemy of order. The mighty visite by God blee the circum property of the cir n, and in others the we say, let us be thankful, and, with honest Saucho, the park; it is very spacious and grand, adorned here The mighty victo- bid God bless the giver, nor look the gift horse in and there with a fine old far stretching oak or a state-

through four editions. The review that caused it than real. He had, indeed, laboured with a wonder-than real. He had, in the sating a wonder-than real. He had done so by relaxing the had, in the Edinburg, when the sating a profit had been really a wonder-than real. He had done so by relaxing th standard till it was beneath the average level of human nature. He gloried in multitudes of converts

better for their credit to have kept their vanity unwho had been baptized in the remote regions of the der, were forced to apologise for unjust criticisms, who had been baptized in the femote regions of the cast; but it was reported that from some of these and to alter passages which, as anonymous writers, I found myself within it. Knowing that I had alconverts the facts on which the whole theology of they had put forth. There are times when anoylotted but one day to the inspection of the library. They had put forth, they had put forth. There are times when anoylotted but one day to the inspection of the library. They had put forth, who was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian, who was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian, who was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian, who was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian, who was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publication may be expedient or a matter of Mr. Appleyard the librarian was all courtesy publica and that others were permitted to avoid persecution by bowing down before the images of false gods, while internally repeating Paters and Aves. Nor by bowing down before the images of false gods, an honourable person, can never be ashamed owhile internally repeating Paters and Aves. Nor what he writes. How many of their own contribu

Christian man might innocently carrying letters and messages between married women and their gallants. The high-spirited and puncmen and their gallants. The high-spirited and puncmin favour of duelling. The Italians, accustomed to darker and baser modes of vengeance, were
glad to learn that they might without any crime,
shoot at their enemies from behind hedges. To deceit was given a licence sufficient to destroy the
mony. In truth, if society continued to hold togethmony in truth, if society continued to hold together, if life and property enjoyed any security, it was bemony men and their gallants. The high-spirited and puncmen and their gallants. The high-spirited and puncmin aware of duelling. The Italians, accustomed to darker and baser modes of vengeance, were
glad to learn that they might without any crime,
shoot at their enemies from behind hedges. To deceit was given a licence sufficient to destroy the
only, when he pleased, an acute, impartial, and learnwhole value of human contracts and of human testiwhole value of human co

cils to control the Holy See, and the claim of bishops friendless, his serious were equal to his humorous of Faust and Scheffer, printed at Meniz, 1463, o

berty.

We did not know Horne Tooke, but recollect seeing him and hearing of his dinners at Wimble-don House, which we always regarded as a classical spot from the "Diversions of Purley" and his conrest with Junius. Tooke had but a small income. His visitors used to send him presents—one a pipe of wine, another venison, and so on, for the pleasure of dining with him. I remember it was said that while Burdett was his scholar the latter got all his notoriety, but returned gradually to his own miserable and mean natural character after Tooke died.

Dr. J. G. Cogswell, who is now in Europe collect ing books for the Astor Library, gives, in a letter to the Literary World an interesting description of the magnificent private library of Lord Spencer, known as the

he boasted that he had achieved in the country. This produced Byron's "English by elm, varied with clumps of evergreens or smaller e Church were, in the judgment of many Bards and Scotch Reviewers." That poem went trees; the drive through it to the house is half a mile or more, winding amid a lawn as clean as a parlor carpet. The house has nothing imposing in ing came back upon me in its full strength, when found myself within it. Knowing that I had alwhile internally repeating Paters and Aves. Nor was it only in heathen countries that such arts were said to be practised. It was not strange that people of all ranks and especially of the highest ranks, crowded to the confessionals in the Jesuit temples, for from these confessionals none went discontented away. There the priest was all things to all men. He showed just so much rigour as might not drive those who knelt at his spiritual tribunal to the Dominican or the Franciscan Church. If he had to deal with a mind truly devout, he spoke in the saintly nor of the primitive fathers; but with that very limes there is no doubt. Those who cannot rememdeal with a mind truly devout, he spoke in the saintly tone of the primitive fathers; but with that very
large part of mankind who have religion enough to
make them uneasy when they do wrong, and not
religion enough to keep them from doing wrong, he
followed a very different system. Since he could
not reclaim them from guilt, it was his business to
save them from remorse. He had at his command
an immense dispensary of anodynes for wounded consignal, honest, and clever of the contributors was
signees. That it had high merit in relation to those
where
the sures to describe to you, for the time must fail me,
were I to attempt only to name the curious and
precious volumes which were successively placed
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fore me by the learned libr not reclaim them from guilt, it was his business to save them from remorse. He had at his command an immense dispensary of anodynes for wounded consciences. In the books of casuistry which had been written by his brethren, and printed with the approbation of his superiors, were to be found doctrines consolatary to transgressors of every class. There coils are the most make his out of them." The ninth was the last. This ninth was the last. The ninth was the last. The ninth was the last. This ninth was the last. This ninth was the last. The ninth was the last. This nearly ling the infant Jesus through the sea, the other the annotation; beneath the cuts is an inscription, shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?" The Jew said—" The last must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there as long as consolatary to transgressors of every class. There exists a contributor, the present now falsification of any kind about it; there cannot be a doubt that it was executed at the time it was the last. This nemet as long the infant Jesus through the sea, the other the said to san five persons divide five eggs, so that that precise moments. The most make his of such that the presenting St. Christopher carry.

The ninth was the last. This can five persons divide five eggs, so that the dish shall receive one, and still one remain in the held in the infant Jesus through the sea, the other the said the sa

In the continuence of the same time unscrupulous as to the choice of means.

From the first the Jesuits had been bound by a peculiar allegiance to the Pope. Their mission had been not less to quell all mutiny within the Church in the not repel the hostility of her avowed anemies. Their doctrine was in the highest degree what has been called on our side of the Alps Uttramontane, and differed almost as much from the doctrine of Bossuet as from that of Luther. They condemned its to control the Holy See, and the claim of oscional processors as from that of Luther. They condemned its to control the Holy See, and the claim of oscional processors as from that of Luther. They condemned its to control the Holy See, and the claim of oscional processors as much from the doctrine of the soft in the serious were equal to his humorous to an independent commission from heaven. Lainez leaves to the serious of Faust and Scheffer, printed at Mentz, 1463, of Faust and S

valdariar Boccaccio, for which the Duke of Mariood rough, when Marquis of Blanford, paid, or rather agreed to pay, £2260. Dibdin's account of it used to form one of my stock stories, and now I can add that I have had the precious volume in hand; it is

PROFITABLE TRADE IN RIDDLES. FROM THE GERMAN, BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

Nine persons sailed from Basle, down the Rhine A Jew who wished to go to Schlampi was allowed

to come on board, and journey with them, upon con-dition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his pas-Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he struck his hand against it; but the

only money there was therein, was a twelve kreutzer piece, for the other was a biass button. withstanding this, he accepted the offer with grati-tude. For he thought of himself—" Something may be earned, even upon the water." There is many as man who has grown rich upon the Rhine.

During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm, for he did not lay it aside, was the object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas, is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thuringen and St. Veit, the passengers one after the other grew silent, and gasped, and gazed, listlessly down the river until one cried-

"Come, Jew! Do you know any pastime that will, amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many

ter his head.

soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliath eat upon an

question, and each of them paid his twelve kreut-But the Jew said-" One; for he who has eaten one egg, cannot eat a second one upon an empty stomach," and the other paid him twelve kreutzers.
The second thought—" Wait, Jew, I will try you

my piece! Why did the Apostle Paul write the seand enistle to the Corinthians ?" The Jew said-" Because he was not in Corinth otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he

out of the New Testament, and I think I shall win

on another twelve kreutzer piece. When the third saw that the Jew was so well ersed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way,-

Who prolongs his work to as great a length as postible, and still completes it in time?" The ropemaker, if he is industrious," replied the

In the mean time they drew near to a village, and ne said to the other—"That is Bamlach." Then he fourth asked—"In what month do the people of

The fifth said—"The weat mouth to the people of Bamlach eat the least?"

The Jew said—"In February, for it has only twenty eight days."

The fifth said—"There are two natural brothers, nd still, only one of them is my uncle.'

The Jew said-" Your uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now leaped ont of the water, and the sixth asked, "What fish have their eyes nearest toge-

The Jew said-" The smallest." The seventh asked-" How can a man ride from Basle to Berne, in the shade in the summer time,

when the sun shines?"
The Jew said—"When he comes to a place where

riendliness -- "How can a man fry two trouts in three ROBERT F, WALLOUT, Boston, Mass. pans so that a trout may lie in each pan ?"

"You must not take it amiss, for I am a poor DAVID K. COOK, Johnson's Creek, Niegara co, N Y

them they might with a sate conscience do!

them they might with a sate conscience do!

to Liberal principles down to the time when Jeffrey them they might with a sate conscience do!

Then indeed, to Liberal principles down to the time when Jeffrey them they might with a sate conscience do!

The sate conscience do!

The

IN. KNOX AND THE SAXON MIDDLE LADY.—The Mc markable of all Saxon characteristics is, the utility character of the Saxon mind. They advise you to be gious, were it only for the "economy" of the thing—it ity—its profit With them, no doubt, occasionally, liness is a great gain." I pointed out to an English in the British Museum the fossil remains of the mon rtoise sent from In dis, by Captain Cauntlett, and teemed friend and former student, Mr Falconer. her attention to its almost meredible size; and the ders of creation no is atmost meredible size; and the ders of creation unfolded to man by the fossil remained direcovered. For a time she stood lost in the and then, with much seriousness, inquired if the shelin a fit condition for the making of tortoise-shell corrue to her race, her utilitarian mind made a direct cation, in the right direction.—18. Knox (Medical Th.

LABOURERS' CITIES .- A new French journal, Le

LABOURERS CITIES.—A new French journal, 22 I gives some account of a philisphropic scheme tone and about to be executed, by M. Chabert in the interthe labouring classes—which extends in some user specia the principle of the English model bodgingshills project is to erect in each of the arrondisamed Paris what he calls "Labourers' Cities." Cleah am

Paris what he calls "Labourers' Cities." Cleah and lodgings are to be provided for the tenants, at a price that of their present tainted abodes; consisting of a len, bed-chamber, and sitting room, heated by stow wisser which are to be verified toos in summer. Acrow washhouse will be established for 'each city"-and lug-houses, the tickets for which will be so distrained the tenants as to allow a certain number of per month to each inhabitant.—Atheneum.

DR. KNOX AND THE SAXON MINDED LADY .- The mo

Fround the globe; when, in some great cities, fear had dissolved all the ties which hold society togeth had dissolved all the ties which hold society togeth flocks; when medical succour was not to be purchased yielded to the love of life, even then the Jesuit was found by the pallet which bishop and curate, physician and nurse, father and mother, had deserted, bending over infected lips to catch the faint accents of confession, and holding up to the last, before the expiring penitent, the image of the expiring penitent, the image of the expiring Redeemer.

But with the admirable energy, disinterestedness, and self-devotion which were characteristic of the society, great vices were mingled. It was alleged, reviewers no doubt imagined young Byron a suckwas presented to the high thin. William Conya who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where is, It is \$2 inches high and of good workmanship to the boiled eggs could the giant Goliath eat upon an approximate that it was impossible to answer that used in silver, and under it was another stone now lost —I usestion, and each of them haid his twalvis to each approximately for the uppermost arm in part is capped with a well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large tryst in silver, and under it was another stone now lost —I usestion, and each of them haid his twalvis to each of the property of the program of th

The Sea Seupert a Reality.—It seems to us the witnesses called on behalf of the sea serpent afford the best evidence that could be wished. The majority professors and curiators would not know a whale porpoise, a porpoise from a shork, a chark from an it osaurus, if they beheld these creatures in their nationent; it is when beasts are stoffed with straw, of re to skeletons, or when fragments of their bones are under the compound microscope, that the knowled them among these savans begins and widds but the ner, the whater, the barpooner, the porpoise shate practical isherman,—these know the creatures of the from each other, and can pronounce with widdefful index if they see but the smallest portion above she with y are the men whose sight is sharpened by userbook is nature, whose flootified is practical, said evidence on such a subject is far better shate, any The men "who go down to the sea in slips" are it whom we must inquire its wonders. They, indeed see a schall of parpoises following each other, head they may watch their gambols, and happily single out one for a trial of the largicour or the ripe; but no se would mistake them for anything else; the sight is milita to him as a string of lawyers to a dweller in coin's line Fields, and has certainly no greater in the largical in the first and the scart in the refer in the sealing the sight of the sight is milita to him as a string of lawyers to a dweller in coin's line Fields, and has certainly no greater in the largical in the same string of lawyers to a dweller in coin's line Fields, and has certainly no greater in the same string of lawyers to a dweller in coin's line Fields, and has certainly no greater in the largical seals.

House in which Napoleon was nonn.—" In the intervicinity of la Place du Marche is the little requare, called Place Letizia, in which stands, the where Napoleon Bonaparte was born. On asking permion of the interior my request was courrectusly graunt, I observed, the worthy family studiously avoided as in contact with me owing to the later around which in contact with me, ewing to the falser port whin to fit he French police had set affoat respecting nemployed by our government as a spy. A servant see was allowed to wait upon me; and from her I he garticular history of this noted ministon which may be respectably furnished; the one in which on was born had curtains hanging from its windower almost as tissue paper, which the female attermed me were not allowed to be touched, except greatest possible care: the greatest possible care:
"'For all things here," said she," even to the chaitables, are held in the greatest veneration by the family occupy the house, and are, indeed, regarded as sucrecause they all existed when Napoleon was born in apartment." — Six Weeks in Corsica.

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DR. DAVID M. DAVIS, Woodstown, N. J. CHARLES ATKINSON, Mariau, Grant co. Ia. J. MILLER M'KIM, Philadelphia, Pa. AMARANCY PAINE, Providence, R. I. e pleases."

PLINY SEXTON, Patmyra,

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked with an air of mischievous s. Howland, Sherwood's Corners, Cayuga co. N T. No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve kreutzer piece.

JESSE HOLMES, Naw Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio, & G. THOMAS, Marlborough, Stark co.